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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Reports have been blank, in the column of Arrivals, for so many days past, that it is with reluctance we advert to them at all; nor have the Dawks from the other Presidencies been more productive of novelty or information.

The issue of the regular Index of the Fifth Volume for the present year, which is closed to day, necessarily encroaches on the accustomed number of our pages for News and Correspondence; but its utility will be found, we trust, to deserve fully the space it occupies. The portion left to us for general information we have endeavoured to fill as usefully and agreeably as our present means will admit.

Money due from Austria.—The papers moved for some time ago by Mr. ROBERT SMITH, respecting the sums of money due by Austria to England have been laid before Parliament. It is the practice of some debtors to decline, shuffle, defer; and so, ultimately, evade the payment of their just debts. Austria adopts no such disingenuous course: she replies very briefly, as *Falsaff* replied to *Bardolph* upon a similar occasion—"I'll not give thee a penny; no, not a penny." Here is no hypocrisy in this; but only flat robbery. Nay, Austria, it appears does not only refuse to pay us the money, or any part of it, in hard cash, but will not even consent to treat with us for timber out of the imperial forests, if the timber so afforded us is to be applied to the liquidation of any part of her debt. Count STADION "is very eager to enter into an arrangement for the sale of his master's timber, but will not treat upon any terms which involve the question of the debt to Great Britain." So says Mr. ROBERT GORDON in the last despatch, dated so long ago as February, 1818. The end, therefore, of the timber negotiation is this—that a Mr. H. SMITH is sent out to the Adriatic, to contract, not with the Austrian government, but with certain individuals; and we shall subjoin to these remarks some particulars of that negociation.

With respect to the sums advanced to Austria, those who were guilty of commencing that extravagance exist no longer as ministers—some of them not as men: they are "no more." But what their hopes of repayment may have been, is obvious from the following circumstance—that Austria refused to ratify or bind herself to the discharge of the first loan till she wanted more, when she made that ratification a condition of the further advances! The people upon 'Change would say that this was an odd way "of doing business." However, to do Lord GRENVILLE justice, he is importunate enough for the ratification: but it does not appear from the papers before Parliament, what instances, entreaties or remonstrances, have been made by Lord CASTLE-REAGH, for the payment either in "money or malt," of the sums, or any part of them, now due.

In 1817 it was proposed by the Navy Board to the Admiralty, to send a competent person, as to knowledge of timber, its growth and quality, to select from the Adriatic forests such as was fit for our navy, and would be cheaper than if bought in England. A Mr. SMITH got appointed to this important service: he was then Deputy Secretary to the Navy Board, and had been from leaving school a clerk in the Secretary or Clerk of Accounts' office, and did not, we believe, even profess to know any thing on the subject of timber, that being a distinct branch of service. He continued to receive his salary as Deputy Secretary, with an addition of two guineas a day and travelling expenses. A Mr.

MOSINGTON was chosen to attend him, a person brought up in the shipping line: he also had a salary and his expenses allowed. Mr. SMITH was two years absent; and in consequence of his report, the Navy Board entered into a private contract with ADAMICH and HARE, the former a native of Austria, to supply 20,000 loads of sided Austrian timber, at 12*l.* per load; and, provided this contract was fulfilled, ADAMICH was to be forgiven 8,000*l.* which he was indebted to the Board on a former contract, and which there was no probability of ever getting from him. The timber bought under this engagement has, we have been assured, turned out so bad, as to be in a state of decay in the ships which have been repaired with it. Indeed, on the first cargo being delivered at Portsmouth, it was reported to be much inferior to any before received, and by no means equal to some timber which our old contractors had offered to supply from their own estates, at the same time, at 11*l.* per load. It is matter of surprise that this latter offer was refused. The contract with ADAMICH and HARE amounted to 240,000*l.* and the timber is now lying in the different yards; the shipwrights are afraid to use it in building new ships. The Austrian Government always marks the best trees for its own use, and only allows the inferior to be exported.—*Times*.

Petty Savings.—The Board of Ordnance has commenced its petty savings, by advertising for sale, as *old metal*, a considerable number of finely chased brass cannon, the trophies of many a hard-earned victory. It is a pity that these renowned relics, the sight of which must be cheering to every British heart, being also, in their form and external ornaments, so very beautiful, were not permitted to remain in some conspicuous place, where they could be visited by the public generally, and where their particular history, which is most curious, could be known; for, after all, in the present depreciated value of metal, the amount of the proceeds of this sale will be quite unworthy and contemptible, in comparison with the generous feeling which a sight of them would never fail to create.—*Morning Chronicle*.

London, Wednesday, May 23, 1821.—The news from Spain we regret to state, is of the same complexion as that published yesterday; neither is it likely that tranquillity will be speedily restored. A tranquillity, if that were possible, by which the old government should be re-established, would be the tranquillity of death to the liberties of the country and the rights of humanity: and the present condition of the peninsula is a raging fever, which may also terminate in the total exhaustion and attenuation of the suffering patient.

There is nothing new stirring at Paris, except that the Censors have, by repeatedly striking it out, given a kind of authenticity to the report of an intended congress at Florence in September next, relative to the prolonged occupation of the fortified towns of Naples and Piedmont. In alluding to the labours of these worthies, the Censors, we cannot omit to express our satisfaction that M. BERTIN, the highly respectable Editor of the *Journal des Débats*, has succeeded in his appeal against the judgment obtained in an inferior court, for a pretended breach of the law of the censorship.

It may be difficult for an Englishman to decide how far a censure on the press may be useful in France; but one thing is certain—that vexatious exercise of such a power must totally destroy its utility by disgusting every honourable mind. In the instance of M. BERTIN, the conduct of the censors was particularly frivolous and vexatious, and appears to have excited the



contempt of the Superior Court, who dismissed the suit with a handsome compliment to the character of the appellant. It is said that the law on the censure is likely to be continued for at least another year: if so, it should be intrusted to better hands. At present there is not one man of respectability, either for literary or political attainments, in the whole commission. The law in restraint of personal liberty, it is supposed, will not be continued.

The Neapolitans are already severely reaping the fruits of their cowardice and treachery. Arrests are daily taking place, and the flogging of the Carbonari continues without exciting the least sympathy among their heartless and low minded countrymen. The Leipsic fair is more than usually crowded; but, unfortunately, there are more sellers than buyers. The sellers are principally English, German, French, and Dutch; the buyers Greeks, Armenians, Russians, and Jews.

The intelligence from Turkey respecting the Greek insurrection is extremely contradictory. A private letter which we have received from Leipsic, dated May 13th, states that several Greeks had arrived there with the intelligence that the Turkish government had offered a truce to YPSILANTI, which he had refused to accept: while one of the French papers pretends that this "liberator of Greece" is by no means so stout-hearted, but that he has fled ignominiously, in the Neapolitan style, on the mere rumour that 700 Turks were marching against him. The report of the death of ALI PASHA is, we have little doubt, a fabrication.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Genoa, May 10:—"Every thing continues tranquil here. The deputations sent to the King have been given to understand that no foreign troops will be allowed to enter the city. In fact, some Austrian piquets, which had reached Voltaggio, on their march hither have received orders to halt. By letters from Odessa of the 15th and 17th ult. they had received intelligence from Constantinople of the 10th, at which time the Turks continued to arrest the Greek chiefs, and several of them had been beheaded. The Grand Seignior had called a very numerous army from Asia; and had brought several cargoes of wheat for their maintenance."—*Times*.

London, May 26, 1821.—Paris Papers have arrived since our last to the 23d instant. The Court of Peers continue occupied with the trial respecting the conspiracy. Barard, a colonel, who became a spy upon his accomplices, in his examination, implicated the Deputies La Fayette, Corcelles, D'Argemon, Colonel Fabvier, and several others, in the conspiracy, but was still brought to trial. The Deputies are occupied with a project for the erection of twelve new bishoprics. The King of France labours under a severe attack of the gout, produced by the fatigue attending the various festivities which took place on the baptism of the infant Duke of Bourdeaux. His Majesty speaks, however, of his intention of being soon crowned. M. Bertin, editor of the *Journal des Débats*, has succeeded in his appeal against the judgment obtained in an inferior court, for a pretended breach of the law of the censorship. In the instance of M. Bertin, the conduct of the censors was particular frivolous and vexatious, and appears to have excited the contempt of the superior court, who dismissed the suit with a handsome compliment to the character of the appellant. It is said that the law of censorship is likely to be continued for another year. The latest advices from Moldavia and Wallachia, are as vague and contradictory as those noticed in our last, with regard to the movements, of the Greek chiefs, and the Turkish troops opposed to them. Some state that Ypsilanti had shamefully fled to the mountains, on the appearance of only 700 Turkish soldiers; others, that he had entered Bulgaria at the head of 36,000 Greeks. Another account says, that on the 21st ult. an Ottoman army, under the command of a Pasha, advanced from Brailow towards Galatz, and that the Greeks retired partly into that fortress and partly on board their fleet, which was stationed near that place. With respect to the noted Ali Pasha, some accounts revive the report of his having declared himself a Christian, and state that he had marched to join Ypsilanti; others alledge that he has been killed by his secretary; and others, that he is still living an unconverted Mussulman in the fortress of Janina, blockaded by the Pasha of Chorschid. At

Constantinople, the Janissaries continue to pillage the Greeks and Franks, and more than 80 Greeks have been massacred. The Grand Vizier has been dismissed, and Benduli-Ali-Pasha appointed his successor. The Grand Seignior, in consequence of the insurrection in Moldavia and Wallachia, had issued an hatt-sherif, calling on the Ottomans to resume a camp life, the primitive state of their nation. The Greeks in the Morea are said to have obtained various successes over the Turks; but no particulars are given. According to letters from Vienna of the 12th inst., the Emperor Alexander was to leave Laybach on the 13th, and to return to Russia through Hungary; but the departure of the Ministers assembled at Laybach had been postponed for an indefinite term. The Provisional Government at Naples continues to be occupied in arresting and flogging the Carbonari, and in dismissing from civil and military employments every known friend to the cause of liberty. The state of affairs in Spain, as represented in these journals, is grossly exaggerated. The criminal projects of Vinuessa, which had not their execution been fortunately prevented, might have involved that country in all the horrors of a civil war, are passed over unnoticed, and his assassination, the only stain of a sanguinary nature which attaches to the popular cause, is held forth as the forerunner of general anarchy and massacre. He is described as having died, with the crucifix in his hands, a martyr to religion and a good conscience!!—*Star*.

Outrages in Ireland.—We lament to say that his Majesty's Privy Council deemed it expedient, on Wednesday (May 30) to declare the King's County, with the exception of three Baronies; several Baronies in the County of Kildare; the Barony of Upper Cross, in the County of Dublin; and Talbotstown, in the County of Wicklow, to be in a state of disturbance, and to require, consequently, an extraordinary establishment of Police. These were accordingly directed under the provisions of Mr. Peel's Act.

A meeting of the Magistrates of the Barony of Iffa and Offa, West, County Tipperary, was held on Tuesday, (May 29) called by Lords Glengall and Waterpark, William Quin, and R. Doherty, Esqrs. to take into consideration the state of that Barony.—*Dublin Patriot*.

Constantinople, April 10.—The Sublime Porte is not, at present, without some degree of inquietude, as appears from the following *Firman* addressed to Kiaja-Bey, dated the 31st of March 1821:

'No one is ignorant of the events which have taken place in the province of Wallachia and Moldavia, and the constant perfidy of the Greek nation. We must hope that Heaven will speedily restore order. It is essential that every Mussulman should begin to accommodate himself to the circumstances of the moment, which impose the necessity of renouncing the charms of social life, which for a long time have become, as it were, second nature, to resume a camp life, the primitive state of the nation, and to conform gradually to the manners of our ancestors. It is also indispensable that the ministers of the empire, men in office, and clerks, should renounce all dissipation, and prepare for this change in manners by providing themselves with arms, horses, &c.'

The following are the words of the Hatt-Sheriff on this subject:—

'The infidels, who have witnessed the disorders practised by the ministers and men in office throughout my empire, and foreseeing that they will experience no resistance on their part, have had the audacity to come to these extremities. Though these facts are known to all persons of rank, ministers and others, throughout my empire, yet I do not find that they evince the more zeal on that account. Orders must be issued to all classes. Persons in office must repair to their posts at 3 o'clock. This is not the way to despatch business. All times are not for pleasure; and we now experience the fatal consequences of following the opposite rule. The mutual railleries of certain evil-disposed persons, and the liberty they take of censuring the conduct of each other, have brought about a degree of coldness among the Mussulmans. Those who do not alter their course of life, who, unmindful of the precept which teaches them to regard every Mus-

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sulman as a brother, cannot fail to keep up hatred and to discharge their duties in a lingering and negligent way. To those who may come to their posts later than the time ordered, who may presume to censure each other, I will address no more reproaches, but I will deliver them up to the sword of justice. Let them open their eyes: present circumstances are not to be compared to the past. Religion is in question. My imperial intention is to gain the hearts of the true believers, and to render myself useful to the law of Mahomet. May Heaven grant vigilance to all! So be it!

Copies of the sovereign will, having been addressed by firman to all that the facts be communicated to the ministers, to the chiefs of the militia, and to others holding offices of trust, enjoining every one to renounce pleasure, to procure arms and horses, and to conform in all things to the Haty-Sheriff, and to be careful not to fail.'

On the preceding day (March 29) the Reis-Effendi had addressed a circular note to the foreign ministers, in which he informs them the Porte had been compelled by the escape of several of its subjects on board foreign vessels, to avail itself of the rights granted by treaties, and to cause all the vessels to be searched which may pass the Straits, either towards the Euxine or towards the Aegean sea; that commissioners have been appointed for this purpose, and that the ministers are requested to send commissioners also to Feneraki and the Dardanelles to assist in these searches, which, however, are not intended to retard foreign vessels or passengers."—*Courier*.

Grampound Disfranchisement Bill.—The Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, or we may now with more propriety entitle it the Yorkshire double-enfranchisement Bill, was brought last night (May 25) from the Peers, and it is to be read on Wednesday next in the House of Commons. The safest and most expedient way is now, no doubt, to acquiesce in the change made in the upper House, and under any circumstances, get the Bill passed. There can be no difficulty in voting for four members, every elector having so many votes, in the same manner as the members are chosen for the city of London. As to dividing the county into two parts, this should seem preposterous, the county being already portioned into three parts, called Ridings. Had four members instead of two been added, there could have been no difficulty in apportioning two members to each Riding: but if the two new members are added to the West Riding as the most populous, the enemies of the further progress of Parliamentary reform may feel some alarm. It would seem as if the third Riding were kept waiting for the spoils of the next condemned borough. We rejoiced to hear Lord LONDONDERRY speak of the measure as useful, and deprecating any motion which might frustrate it.

Singular Circumstance.—Last summer a Mr. N. a gentleman of some eminence in the scientific world, with a few friends, was enjoying the conviviality of day at Clapton; when, having taken too freely of the bottle, he quitted the party to enjoy the fresh air, when a cock of new made hay attracted his notice, and he threw himself down, and went to sleep. Being awakened in the night, he thought he was in bed, and actually undressed himself, and again laid down to sleep; he continued indulging in the arms of Morpheus until five in the morning, when the lark disturbed his repose, and he rose to dress himself; but, lo and behold, what must have been his astonishment, when he found some one had walked off with his *inexpressibles*, hat, and coat. In this predicament he retreated, and took shelter in the first covered place he met with. This happened to be the coal-shed of a Mr. B. a dyer, who then resided near the spot; the servant girl came for the coals, and at the sight of the *Sans Culotte*, screamed and alarmed her master, who, with several neighbours, repaired to the unfortunate sufferer; an explanation took place, and Mr. B. furnished the necessary covering for the gentleman again to make his appearance in public. In his breeches pocket, which he never recovered, were 11l. 7s. 6d. in a small purse; but his gold watch was found by Mr. B. on the fragrant couch he had taken his repose upon the previous evening, and returned to him.

Advises from Madrid.—Advises have been received from Madrid to the 11th May. No further popular excesses had occurred in that capital, the vigorous measures adopted immediately after the assassination of Vinuessa having overawed the authors of the extensive proscription list framed at the *Fontana d'Oro*. In the sitting of the Cortes of the 5th of May, a message was presented by the King, expressing his sorrow at the murder of Vinuessa, and the necessity of punishing the authors. To this message they next day replied that they had heard of the event with much grief, but the Government was invested with the power and means of providing for good order; that the Cortes, being confined by inviolable bonds to the functions of a legislative body, could only set the example of respect to the laws; and that, with regard to foreign powers, they trusted that a single act would not suffice to give them an unfavourable impression of the new institutions of Spain. Several members severely censured the Ministers for not having taken effectual means to prevent the assassination of Vinuessa. Gen. Quiroga asked why so much bustle was made about the murder of a priest, when the individuals who assassinated two constitutional soldiers of the regiment of Seville, far from being punished, had not even been discovered. The King has greatly diminished his unpopularity, by a proclamation, in which he announces that the title he would prefer to be hailed by his subjects in public, is that of "Constitutional King." His Majesty and the Princes appeared in public on the 8th: they were received with great enthusiasm, particularly on the Prado, where the cries of "Long live the Constitutional King," were loud and universal. General Morillo (recently returned from America), after twice declining it, had accepted the post of Captain General of New Castile, and had published an address to his soldiers, in which he states that the constitution, and a constitutional King, form the only Government suited to the Spanish nation. The regular troops, almost to a man, remain faithful to the constitution. In the battle between the Empecinado and the curate Merino, 275 of the combatants are said to have remained on the field. The anti-constitutional guerillas are said to be now nearly extinct in all parts of the country. Of the persons arrested during the popular ferment at Tarragona, Cartagena, Algesiras, and other places, it does not appear that any lost their lives. We trust that the intelligence of the halt of the Russian army, and the abandonment of the apprehended crusade against Spain, is by this time universally known in that kingdom, and that by damping the criminal hopes of the partisans of despotism, and allaying the fears of the friends of liberty, it has re-established such a degree of tranquillity, as will permit the King and Cortes to devote their undivided attention to the most effectual means of consolidating and perpetuating the new Constitution. The Spanish Journals state, that Bolivar has consented to a treaty of peace with Spain, on the basis, that the Caracas shall remain subject to the mother country, but that the adjacent provinces shall maintain their independence under the appellation of "The Republic of Columbia." He, at the same time, proposes that the administration of the civil and military affairs of the Caracas, shall be vested in himself as Captain General, in which character he is willing to take an oath of fidelity to the Spanish Constitution. Upwards of 4000 refugees from various parts of Italy are said to have arrived in the Spanish ports in the Mediterranean. It was rumoured that an alliance, offensive and defensive, had been concluded between Spain and Portugal.—*Englishman*.

Letter from Turin.—A letter dated Turin, May 14, says, the only one of the former Ministry who has resumed his functions is M. Brignole, Minister of Finance. The Government here, as at Naples, has contracted a loan of two millions of francs (about 80,000*l.* sterling) with two great banking-houses of Genoa. The new King, Charles Felix, is still at Modena. His Majesty is not expected at Turin till towards the end of this month.

Constitutional Association.—*The Traveller*, in the course of a very sensible article on the self-styled Constitutional Association, states, as a fact, that they have already presented a bill of indictment, which even a Grand Jury would not hear of, and which was consequently thrown out.

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Stanzas on Painting.By Thomas Campbell, Esq.*—*Literary Gazette*, May 26, 1820.

O! thou ! by whose expressive art,
 Her perfect image Nature sees,
 In union with the graces, start,
 And sweeter by reflection please !
 In whose creative hand the hues,
 Stol'n from yon orient rainbow shine ;
 I bless thee, Promethean Muse ;
 And hail thee brightest of the NINE !
 Possessing more than mortal power ;
 Persuasive more than Poet's tongue,
 Whose lineage in a raptured hour,
 From Love, the lord of Nature sprung ;
 Does Hope her high possession meet ?
 Is Joy triumphant ?—Sorrow flown ?
 Sweet is the trance, the tremor sweet,
 When all we love is all our own.
 But hush, thou pulse of pleasure dear ;
 Slow throbbing, cold, I feel thee part ;
 Lone absence plants a pang severe,
 Or death inflicts a keener dart :
 Then for a beam of joy to light,
 In memory's sad and wakeful eye ;
 Or banish from the noon of night,
 Her dreams of deeper agony.
 Shall Song its witching cadence roll,
 Yea, even the tenderest Air repeat ;
 That breathed when soul was knit to soul,
 And heart to heart responsive beat :
 What visions rise to charm, to melt !
 The lost, the loved, the dead are near ;
 Oh ! hush that strain, too deeply felt,
 And cease that silence too severe.
 But thou serenely silent art,
 By heaven and love both taught to lend
 A milder solace to the heart ;
 The sacred image of a friend ;
 All is not lost if yet posses
 For me that sweet memorial shine,
 If close and closer to my breast,
 I hold the image all divine.
 Or gazing thro' luxurious tears,
 Melt over the departed form,
 Till death's cold bosom half appears
 With life, and speech, and spirit warm ;
 She looks, she lives, this transient hour
 Her bright eye seems a purer gem
 Than sparkles on the throne of power,
 Or Glory's starry diadem.
 Yes, Genius, yes ! thy mimic aid,
 A treasure to my soul has given,
 When Beauty's canonized shade.
 Smiles thro' the sainted hues of heaven.
 No spectre form of pleasure fled,
 Thy softening, sweetening tints restore ;
 For thou canst give us back the dead,
 Even in the loveliest form she wore.
 Then blest be Nature's guardian Muse,
 Whose hand her polished grace redeems ;
 Whose tablet of a thousand hues
 The mirror of creation seems.
 From Love began thy high descent ;
 And lovers charmed with gifts of thine,
 Shall bless thee, mutely eloquent,
 And hail thee brightest of the NINE !

* We are led to believe that these lines, handed about among friends in Edinburgh, are by the author to whom they are assigned, and unpublished.—*Editor of the Literary Gazette.*

Rob Dow.—The lovers of Gaelic Poetry will be gratified to learn, that a MS. volume of the Poems of this celebrated Bard, collected about thirty years ago, by the Rev. Mr. M'Leod, Minister of Rogart, in Sutherlandshire, was presented by Sir John Sinclair, Bart, to the Highland Society of Scotland. The Society, with their usual liberality, subscribed handsomely towards the publication of the Poems. They are in the hands of the Society, and we hope will be published in a few months.

Cuckoo Ale.—A singular custom prevails in Shropshire, at this period of the year, which is peculiar to that county. As soon as the first cuckoo has been heard, all the labouring classes leave work, if in the middle of the day ; and the time is devoted to mirth and jollity over what is called the “cuckoo ale”!

Captain Parry's Work.—Captain Parry's account of the voyage to the Arctic Regions has just been published. Among the numerous interesting facts contained in it, the following singular effects experienced from the intense cold, are not the least curious :

The effect of the intense cold was such on the 29th October, when the mercury in the barometer stood at 29. 70 inches that “it became rather a painful experiment to touch any metallic substance in the open air with the naked hand ; the feeling produced by it exactly resembling that occasioned by the opposite extreme of intense heat, and taking off the skin from the part affected. The eye pieces of the telescope, if suffered to touch the face, occasioned an intense burning pain.

When the thermometer stood at 26½ degrees, the smoke of the fires in the vessels as it escaped from the funnels, scarcely rose at all above the housings of the ships.

On Christmas-day, the officers of the *Hecla* had a piece of roast beef for dinner, which had been on board since the preceding May, and was preserved without salt, merely by the antiseptic properties of a cold atmosphere.

The distance at which sounds were heard in the open air during the continuance of intense cold, was a matter of great surprise. People were often heard distinctly conversing, in a common tone of voice, at the distance of a mile, and even a greater distance.

An artilleryman, named John Smith, running into the air without his gloves, had his fingers in half an hour so benumbed, and animation so completely suspended, that on having his hands plunged into a basin of cold water, the surface of the water was immediately frozen by the intense cold thus suddenly communicated to it. His fingers were obliged to be amputated.

The following anecdote illustrates the dry humour of the sailor, and his indifference to hardships of the severest kind:—A party belonging to the *GRIFFIN*, being sent to surprise some reindeer, unfortunately lost themselves for several days, and were obliged to live upon raw grouse, which they shot. One of them named Peter Fisher, being asked on his first arrival on board what they had lived upon—“Lived upon,” said Fisher, dryly, “the Duke of Wellington never lived so well. We had grouse for breakfast, grouse for dinner, and grouse for supper, to be sure.”

Deplorable Event.—The town of Zurich was thrown into the greatest distress on the 7th of May by a deplorable event. A company, consisting of 16 married and single ladies, embarked on the Liamath, to proceed to Diction, a neighbouring village, for the purpose of administering comfort, and contributing their mite to the subscription for the benefit of the sufferers in the late destructive fire, which consumed nearly the whole village. An imprudent young man, who joined the company, amused himself by making the boat roll from side to side, and terrified some of the ladies so much as to make them quit their positions, and lay hold of one another. The consequence was, that the boat was upset, and the whole company were immersed in the water, and only one of the whole was saved. This lamentable event has covered the town with mourning.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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The Last Song.

"And they sang as it were a new song before the throne, and before the four beasts, and the elders: and no man could learn that song but the hundred and forty and four thousand, which were redeemed from the earth." —Rev. 14, 3.

Nor clarion voice, nor thunder roar,
Nor thousand billows on the shore,
Nor the wind's rushing song,
Nor the deep-dwelling organ peal
Bursting with agonizing swell
Tumultuous and long;
Nor all the wide melodious noise
Of Nature, speaking loud her joys,
Nor all th' unearthly sound,
Which on the ear of Fancy dwells
While listening to her magic shells
She hears the chord profound;
Nor all that mortal man can think
When standing on the whirling brink
Of dark eternity,
He hears, or thinks he hears, the tone
Of angel voice before the throne,
And glory fires his eye;
Nor all that seraph's e'er could do,
Or Gabriel's powerful thought pursue
Can equal the loud songs
Which Faith can hear—for oft she hears
The solemn hymns of other spheres
Utter'd by holiest tongues.
Hush thy delirious voice, my lyre!
Or, trembling glow with heavenlier fire
To emulate such strain.
Till old mortality shall cease
And death the prison'd power release
Thy harpings are but vain.
When the scorched heavens with wild dismay,
And reeling earth shall pass away,
And Faith in vision die,
My soul shall join th' empassion'd throng,
And that deep thundering psalm prolong
Which shouts of Calvary,

Calcutta, October 26, 1821.

CYTHERON.

Moorshedabad.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The weather here is now very pleasant, indicating the fast approach of the cold season. I am sorry to add that the city and vicinity is very sickly: this is generally the case during the month of October and part of November with the Natives. They look upon the month of Khartick as proverbially sickly, and it commonly proves fatal to many of the lower class. This may, I believe, be attributed to the unwholesome exhalations which take place as the water dries up after the rains, they chiefly fix their residence among trees and jungle; and almost all of them have a hole full of stagnant water near at hand, which, to save the labour of going a short distance, is used for every purpose. A free circulation of air is prevented by the trees, consequently the fetid vapours sent from the holes and swamps remain nearly stationary. Breathing such impure air, it cannot be a matter of surprize that their health is impaired. Yet notwithstanding this conviction of the unhealthiness of their situation, it is with the almost reluctance they consent to the levelling of the jungle and filling up the holes before alluded to, which has been directed by Government, with the view of rendering the air more salubrious.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Moorshedabad, October 26, 1821.

M.

Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1821.

BURNS v. TREBECK.

This case arose out of an action originally brought before the Court of Requests, against the Defendant, who pleaded that his being an Attorney of the Supreme Court, exempted him from the jurisdiction of the inferior Court. The question before the Supreme Court was,—whether or not Attorneys here are legally possessed of such a privilege?

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL addressed the Court against the existence of the privilege claimed by the Attorneys. He admitted that the Supreme Court of Calcutta was, for general purposes, similar to the Court of King's Bench in England, where such a privilege is enjoyed by the Attorneys, and which they had had there from time immemorial; but the Charter had conferred no such privilege on the Attorneys of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. He felt it difficult to argue against this supposed privilege, because he could not conceive any thing whatever that could be advanced in its favor. It had indeed been pleaded in the Court of Requests that from a laudable and immemorial practice, the Attorneys were not subject to answer to any charge within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, except it should be brought before the Supreme Court. But he questioned whether the practice was either laudable or immemorial, since the commencement of the Court itself was very well known. It was true the Attorneys of the Court of King's Bench possessed such privileges, and that Court might wish to enable them to attend daily, as it was formerly fond of certain trappings and appendages which seemed to add to its dignity; but there was no reason for such a privilege being enjoyed here. The Supreme Court had the power of admitting or appointing Attorneys and Barristers, but that was no reasonable cause why they should be endowed with such privileges. It might be pleaded that it was necessary for them to be present in Court, but other persons had business to attend to as well as them; nor were they every day of their lives in attendance at the Court, and their business could also be attended to otherwise, if they had the misfortune to be necessarily absent. The Court was established for the purpose of administering Justice, and not for conferring privileges on any set of men. Lord Mansfield had told us that the Court of Conscience was established for the recovery of small debts with which it was not worth while troubling the higher Court. The Court of Requests exactly resembled it in this respect, and stood in the same relation to the Supreme Court. The Act of Geo. II. founded the Court of Requests at Calcutta similar to that at Madras for all such suits as should be brought before it not exceeding a certain sum. The Court was endowed with an equitable as well as a legal power, and its only object was to render substantial Justice in cases where the property at issue was of small amount. Now if the Plaintiffs were driven to sue an Attorney in the Supreme Court, they are really deprived of that Justice; or it would be reduced to Horne Tooke's jest, that the Courts of Law are open to all; so is the Opera House and the London Tavern, to all who can afford to pay. No doubt many of the persons who would be benefited by such a privilege, and who now adorned that Court,—in greater numbers perhaps at that moment than at any former period, and in all probability the same full assemblage would never meet again,—no doubt many of them would disdain to avail themselves of such a privilege, and would think it a disgrace to exercise it; and indeed it could never be exercised with justice. Though the Attorneys of the Court of King's Bench have certain privileges, he could not conceive that to be a reason why the Attorneys here should be entirely exempted from the arrests of the Inferior Court.

Sir F. MACNAUGHTEN thought it would be quite monstrous to support them in such a privilege. Attorneys in England were among their own people, and not so likely to abscond or flee to another country to evade payment of their debts. But here

people came with the view of sojourning a short time and making money; and an Attorney if endowed with this privilege might, after getting two or three lacs of rupees in debt, collect all his money in his pocket, and remove to his own country.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL did not think that any great evil or inconvenience could arise from the Attorneys being sometimes absent from that (the Supreme) Court attending to their own business in the Court of Requests. For while there were Forty Attorneys of the Court (*forty was an odd number!*) it would be easy for one to procure another to attend to his business in his absence.

Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN was of opinion that if an Attorney had often occasion to be in the Court of Requests, his Clients would think it prudent to change their Agent.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL imagined that if an Attorney was there frequently, his Clients would judge that he had too much business of his own to be able to attend effectually to theirs; and if his privilege were finally to merge in Jail, it appears he ought to lose it. The Charter erecting that Court was a Charter of Justice, not of privilege, and was intended to promote the public good, not individual advantage.

Mr. COMPTON followed on the same side: he thought it incumbent on the Attorneys to show that they had such a privilege as that claimed; to shew that the general resemblance between that Court and the Court of King's Bench necessarily drew this along with it; or if not that there is something in the Charter conferring it. It was in vain to talk of immemorial usage, for the establishment of the Court was well known and perfectly within the memory of man. Nor would any inconvenience to the Public arise, for if the Attorney were arrested on his way to that Court, the Court can protect him, as it can a witness or any other person belonging to it, on application being made, and cause shewn that his presence and assistance is necessary for the interests of his client. The analogy between that Court and the Court of King's Bench could not extend so far as a protection from the arrests of the Court of Requests; and even in England an Attorney cannot claim his privilege where there would be a failure of justice, against an attachment of the Sheriff's Court of London; as appeared by a case referred to; and here there would be a complete failure of justice. He concluded therefore they were in no wise entitled to the privilege.

Mr. FERGUSSEN could see no possible difference between an Attorney in the Court of King's Bench and an Attorney of the Supreme Court of Calcutta; because it was a Court of general and supreme jurisdiction over all the provinces subject to it, and the highest Court under the King that exists out of Great Britain and Ireland. He admitted that the privilege of the Attorneys here was not from time immemorial; but within the last 50 years that the Court had been established; he defied his learned brethren on the other side to point out one instance of any Attorney being subjected to an arrest; and in pleading their cause he considered he was pleading his own cause and the cause of the Public as well as theirs; for he considered that when persons did him the honor to consult him in the management of their business, they would be very sorry if on his way to the Court he were to be prevented from attending to it by being arrested by a tipstaff from the Court of Requests. The Attorneys were by law supposed to be always in Court to assist at the administration of Justice, and therefore an Attorney himself could not surrender this privilege, if he were so inclined; because it is conferred on him not for his own sake but for the benefit of his Clients. If the power of arresting an Attorney and thereby carrying him off from attending to the interests of his Clients existed, it is no where so likely to be abused as in India, as one party in a cause depending before the Court would endeavour to deprive his opponent of the services of his Attorney. When the Court was first established here, the Judges themselves were privileged, and if no other persons were protected, their Lordships might some day sit alone; for no person in Court, not even his learned friend on the right, (the Advocate-General) was secure, as he might be whipped away by a Capias from the Court of Requests on the pretence that he intended

to run away, although he might only meditate a voyage to Saugor for the benefit of his health. If any inconvenience had ever been felt to result from this privilege, it would probably have been rectified long ago; and as this had not been done he contended no evil requiring correction had been experienced from it, and that the Attorneys here were equally well entitled to it as in England. Mr. Trebeck had no more concern in the action than the thousands who might hear of that debate; he had brought the case before the Court, because he had thought it due to the Profession that the question should be determined.

Mr. HOGG followed on the same side;—no argument, he contended, had been advanced on the other side that could not be used in Westminster Hall as well as in that Court, and that would not apply to Attorneys in England as much as to Attorneys in Bengal. The Advocate General had endeavoured to throw ridicule on the question, because his positions he found it impossible seriously to defend. Our ancestors had thought proper, for wise and good reasons which it was not now his business to consider, to grant certain privileges to Attorneys, and that class of persons here are every way entitled to enjoy them as much as anywhere else. Attorneys, if they enjoy privileges, are also subjected to certain obligations; and if they were to abuse their privileges, they would not probably do so long. It is the duty of the Court to see that they do not abuse them, and if they do, they are liable to be struck off the roll, and may therefore pay dearly for it, and the punishment of any misbehaviour may follow also in the most summary manner. He contended that the Supreme Court, here sitting as the Court of King's Bench, have all the usages and privileges of that Court as exercised in the days of yore. The advantages or disadvantages of these usages and customs it was not his duty to discuss.—He explained that it had been customary for Judges of the Supreme Court, on a representation being made to them by persons having small claims against Attorneys, to order payment to be made, on their being satisfied that the claims were just.

Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN was surprised that any Judge should act in this extra judicial manner; he had never done so, and he knew he had no power whatever to compel obedience to such an order.

Mr. HOGG observed that Attorneys in England owe pounds shillings and pence to various people for meat and drink in the same manner as here, and that there was no greater hardship on shop-keepers or other Creditors of Attorneys here than there is at home.

Sir F. MACNAGHTEN considered it to be a very great hardship, and that the question wholly depended on this,—whether or not it was compulsory on them to grant such a privilege to Attorneys. If it were compulsory, then they must grant it; if not, he for one would never consent to subject the people here to such a hardship.

Mr. HOGG, in continuation, enlarged on the inconvenience to the Court, the injury to clients, that is, to the public at large, likely to arise from Attorneys being arrested; the uselessness of adducing witnesses in Court without the Attorney who marshalled them, and the trouble that would arise to their Lordships from continually granting warrants for their liberation. The King's Court of Calcutta, he contended, overrides every other petty jurisdiction here, and carries with it all the privileges of the Court of King's Bench as established and confirmed by the wisdom of our ancestors. The question to be decided was whether their Lordships did or did not bring along with them all the customs and usages of the Court of King's Bench devised by the wisdom of our ancestors, and by them thought necessary for the due administration of Justice.

The Honorable Sir E. H. EAST thought that if it were essential to the Court that such privileges should be enjoyed by the Attorneys, certainly it would not be discretionary with them whether or not they should exercise it; as it was then due to themselves, to the Profession, and to the cause of Justice. But here, within the jurisdiction of the Court, another Court exists, the expences of which are less, for small sums, that justice may be obtained at a rate somewhat proportionate to the property in litigation. In this country, if every person who has a debt of a few rupees due to him were compelled to apply to the Supreme Court, the hardship would necessarily be

Wednesday, October 31, 1821.

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considerable. And it would even be an evil to the Attorneys themselves; because if the Plaintiffs were obliged to sue here for small sums, the Court could not grant costs in the same manner as if the party might, if he pleased, have sued before the inferior Court. The Act of Parliament which excepted the Governor General, the Members of Council, and the Judges of the Supreme Court from the jurisdiction of that Court, does not extend the privilege to Attorneys; the Letters Patent erecting the Court say that the Judges shall have the same power and authority only as Judges of the Court of King's Bench: therefore as far as the opinions of the Legislature can be gathered from what they have said, they did not think of conferring any such privilege on the Attorneys. The privilege of the Attorneys of the Court of King's Bench is as much a law of the land as any other, and not a privilege to be granted by the Court, and it did not appear that it must necessarily follow the King's Court to Calcutta.

The Honourable Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN could never consent to grant a privilege that would set 40 people loose upon society, and leave the Public in a manner without redress, especially their own Servants, who, if the Attorneys were amenable only to the Supreme Court, would be dependant entirely on their bounty. He had often declared he would never consent to admit another on the roll of Attorneys until he knew whether or not they possessed this privilege. No men were ever cursed with a privilege so pernicious to themselves as this would be to the Attorneys; for if any person in such circumstances were to sue an Attorney in that Court for a small debt, no Judge sitting on the Bench would refuse to admit him to sue *in forma pauperis*. It was therefore the interest of the Attorneys themselves, that they should be amenable to the Court of Requests. The Court was erected in 1773; but the Act of Parliament does not even erect the Court; it merely authorises the King to erect a Court of Justice, and it grants no privileges. He thought with the Advocate General, that the number of Attorneys was as much ornamental as useful; but if they must lose the ornament as well as the use of them, it was the same whether they run away to Chinsurah or went to the Court of Requests in Rada Bazar. In short such a privilege as that sought would be quite monstrous.

The Hon'ble Sir A. BULLER was also averse to recognising such a privilege; but we were unable to collect the purport of his observations.

Death.

On the 27th instant, Mrs. ELIZA EMMEN, seven days after-child birth, aged 21 years, 11 months and 3 days, a young woman of very promising talents whose loss is sincerely and deservedly regretted by a circle of friends and relations—leaving a disconsolate Husband and an Infant Son to bewail her thus untimely loss.

Commercial Reports.

China Market.—Late letters from China, after particularising the favorable circumstances of the market there for Opium, of which our readers have been for some time acquainted, give, we are sorry to say, a very different account of the condition and prospects of other articles from this country. The oldest merchants there, it is stated, both natives and foreigners, declare, that they have never seen so great a depression in the price of imports of every description, except Opium. Cotton never was so low. There are now upwards of 80,000 bales on hand, absolutely locked up in the Warehouses of the Hong Merchants and Brokers, most of whom must suffer severe losses. The middling quality, such as usually comes from Bengal, cannot be pawned at 7 Tales or sold at any price. The cargo of the *Maitland*, for which 11. 7. was refused in March last, was offered to Houqua at 9, but he declined purchasing at any price. In this state of things with every prospect of a large crop of native Cotton, there is expected on the Company's account

From England	Bales 25,000
Bombay	50,000
Bengal	15,000
Madras	6,000
		96,000

independent of what must come on for private account. Under all those unfavourable circumstances, it is apprehended that the price of middling Cotton will be before long as low as 6 or 7 Tales, and how much lower it may fall it is impossible to say.—John Bull.

Queries to Touchstone.

"Time is the surest Touchstone of Truth—I am not vain enough to think I have left 'no faults in this,' which that Touchstone will not discover."—DRYDEN.

"If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the Touchstone faulty?"—COLLIER.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The Law of Libel is so variously defined that too many consider it as not defined at all. It seems, however, certain that the result of a Prosecution would ultimately rest with a Jury. Now suppose that I should say, "Such a Jury has given (in my opinion) a partial and unjust verdict;"—this would not, I presume, be actionable, because I qualified the same by stating it was merely my opinion; whereas should I say, "Such a Jury has given a partial and unjust verdict," this would be actionable, and damages would be awarded. If this point of view will not suit my readers, I suppose none will, and they must be at the pains (and get them for their trouble) of reading all that has been written during the last twenty years, and come per force to my conclusion, that the Law of Libel is still undefined, and the result dependant upon the congregated consciences of a Jury. If a Jury can be packed, there is no necessity for any statute at all.

I should like prodigiously to know (for I am no Lawyer) whether the Letters of TOUCHSTONE are Libels or not; if not, what he thinks the subject matter of a writing should be, to render it an abuse cognizable by the Law. Does his not mentioning any person or paper by name (supposing his letter to be actionable if he had done so) screen him from prosecution? If so, let this blind guide remove the beam from his own eye before he is so busy in a matter which requires the wisest discernment.

Mr. Editor, I am of no party, but enjoy with hundreds of others, the satisfaction arising from that Freedom to which our Indian Press has attained. That this has been abused I grant; but whether the Letters of SOBERSIDES or those of TOUCHSTONE have abused it the most, some may think it libellous to pronounce:—I will therefore content myself with asking a few questions.

Do the words "the old Conductors of the petty war of Parish vexation" identify any particular persons?

Does the "baseness and immorality" they are charged with, tend to imbue the readers of TOUCHSTONE with the "wisdom of former ages," and give them a clue to that which is "pure in politics, morals, and religion?"

Is TOUCHSTONE one invested with that "authority which teaches men habitually (that is I presume as soon as they are in office) to respect themselves?"

I do not know why TOUCHSTONE has been given permission to print, or if not, by what authority he *has* printed the Chief Secretary's Letter to yourself, and I would further ask why he did not also print your Letter in reply to it?

If TOUCHSTONE subscribes to the position that "an accuser's concealment of his name has an obvious meanness in it, which ought to throw doubt upon the motives of his representation," will he not apologize in his next, and give you his own?

Yours, &c.

October 30, 1821.

PINCHBECK.

Births.

On the 29th instant, Mrs. C. H. JOHNSON, of a Daughter.

At Banda, Bundecund, on the 18th instant, the Lady of Ensign D. L. RICHARDSON, of a Son.

At Muliye, Nepal Frontier, on the 13th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant FESTING, 16th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At the same place, on the 19th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant THOMAS, Chumpatun Light Infantry, of a Son.

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Meteorological Extract.*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

Sir,

To meet the wishes of your Chittagong Correspondent, I subjoin the Extract of a Register kept in the Garrison Hospital at Chicacole.

Yours, &c.

F.

Date.	6 A. M.	12 A. M.	4 P. M.	8 P. M.	Remarks.
June 6.	99	95	92	89	About 8, a strong southerly wind set in, continued till 6, when it began to abate, at 9 calm, and continued so all night.

Chicacole, Oct. 15, 1821.

Dum-Dum Theatre.

We regret that our limited space should be so fully occupied by other subjects to-day, as to afford us scarcely any room for the remarks, which we should otherwise have been disposed to offer on the Performances at Dum-Dum, on Monday Evening last. Under existing circumstances, our notice must be brief;—though our interest in the success of that little Theatre, and its zealous Corps, is by no means diminished.

Mrs. Contlivre's Comedy of *The Busy Body*, is a good standard Comedy of the old English School, though there are many passages that an auditor would hardly expect to be from a Female pen, and which indeed might be advantageously omitted, as not well-suited to a female ear. We are aware that the license of the age rendered them comparatively pure at the period in which they were written; but the standard of public taste having changed since then, there is much that would have passed as legitimate for the ears of both sexes in mixed public societies in 1715, that would not be tolerated in the conversations of public parties at least in 1821.

The cast of the characters was as well suited to each as the strength of the Corps would admit, but there were several that did not appear to the same advantage as we have seen them in other parts. *Sir George Airy*, for instance, was not the easy and animated person one should expect him to be; and the cool indifference and self-possession which suited admirably with *Major O'Flaherty*, and *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*, as well as the brogue, which in each of these was in character, seemed greatly misplaced in *Sir George Airy*. The part of *Charles* was, on the whole, perhaps, the best of the evening; but, as that otherwise excellent Actor generally is, he was too tragic, and solemn, and the speeches had an air of recitation and studied effect about them, which is misplaced in Comedy. *Marplot* had apparently a very accurate conception of his part, and was hustling, lively, and perfect in his recollection of all he had to say; but though *Marplot* is a meddler, he is still a Gentleman in rank, and wears a sword, so that all lapses into vulgarity should have been avoided. *Sir Francis Gripe* was done by a person who is generally a humorous and entertaining person in the characters of old men; but there is something more requisite than a whining voice in shrill tones and a high key, to designate old age. An observance of nature would also shew that though the voices of old persons are both shriller and more tremulous than those of youth or manhood, there is yet some occasional modulations in them, and that they do not express all the varieties of joy and grief, anger and approbation, hope and disappointment, in the same harsh and whining tones, or always in the same pitch and key. *Sir Jealous Traffic* was well supported. The Actor in whose hands this

character was placed seldom does any thing badly, but his great forte is the Scotch character, in all its varieties, from *Pedlar* to *Peer*, and to this, if possible, it would be well for his reputation as an Actor that his efforts should be generally confined.

Of the Female characters, there were only two that deserve particular notice: *Mrs. Francis* as *Miranda*, was greeted with a loud and hearty welcome. She did the part throughout with great spirit and accuracy. In the mask-scene in the forest—in the monkey-hiding-scene behind the chimney-board of the parlour—and in the caresses of *Old Garry*, to deceive him into the trap set by her, to forward her marriage with *Sir George Airy*, she was really excellent. Indeed her improvement is marked and visible at every successive representation; and few, we believe, who witnessed her first appearance at Dum-Dum, expected on that occasion that *Mrs. Francis* would ever play so well as she does now. This consideration induces us to hope much from *Mrs. Neave* also at some future day. Her first appearance was far more favourable and promising than that of *Mrs. Francis*; and there is no good reason why her improvement should not be equally rapid; since she has youth in her favour, with an interesting person, fine head and bust, an agreeable countenance, a bright and animated eye, a peculiarly winning smile, a melodious voice, and the *matériel*, sa it might be called, of much future excellence and attraction. That in which she is at present most deficient, is ease, grace, and vivacity:—all, however, may be acquired by careful study and the benefit of frequent practice; and *Mrs. Neave* may aspire to rise in time to some distinction as an Indian Actress.

The Farce of *The Reprisals* was not nearly so well performed as on the first occasion, and with very few exceptions this Piece might have been said to be recited by the Prompter rather than played by the Actors. The Scene, being exactly the same as before, was very excellent:—poop ladders and a pair of small binacles before the wheel would be a great improvement, however, to the whole. *Mr. Hearnly* and *Brush* were well done. *Monsieur de Champignon* an extravagant caricature. French Naval Officers do not wear tagged aiguillettes on both shoulders, nor long tails tied with scarlet ribbons. The peculiarities of the French character are as much in manner as in dress; and it is only the correct, but not extravagant union of both, that can depict them well. *Lieutenant O'Clabber's* coolness, and broad Irish, told well in this part, though misplaced in the Play, and *Ensign Mac Claymore* deserved to wear a tartan and a bonnet. The Boarding Scene was animated and good, but still much inferior to the first representation of the same part, *Lieutenant Lyons* (the first of that rank which we ever remember to have heard of commanding a *line of battle ship*) was exceedingly well dressed, and more like a Naval Officer than any thing we have ever seen on the Indian Stage. His dress sword and opera hat were however not suited to a Boarder;—plain hats and cutlasses are more commonly seen on such occasions. The midshipmen were too vulgar both in dress and dialogue. Young Officers do not wear Guernsey frocks, nor talk of "this here vessel" and "that 'ere Cappn"—and altho' Blackmoor, as *Block*, was the most jolly tar that could be imagined, and appeared as if fresh from a Frigate's forecastle, yet the overhauling the Frenchman's trunk, and rigging himself with the gear, could never have been permitted on the quarter deck of a Frigate while the Officers and all present looked quietly on and waited its termination.

We have dwelt the more on these faults as they are not such as might be pardoned from their mere technical or professional inconsistency, but such as offend common sense, and are so obvious that they ought to be guarded against and avoided. Dramatic Representations are intended to be pictures of reality; and any gross violations of probability, unless qualified by some extraordinary attraction of wit, or wonder, or drollery, are sure to offend.

We should not omit to mention that in the Comedy there were three New Scenes of great merit, one representing the South Parade at Bath;—and we may add that on the whole, notwithstanding the defects adverted to, the Performance seemed to give pleasure to the audience generally.

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